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REPORT

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PLACE ACQUIRED

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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ARMY review completed.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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SOVIET MILITARY MANPOWER

A. MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION

1. [redacted] information on mobilization and demobilization of the classes of 1928 through 1934.

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GTO tests

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[redacted] draftees

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reported to the Voenkomat for these tests, which were conducted by military personnel (a major and a senior lieutenant). The tests consisted of a physical fitness test. Following this the recruits were taken to a firing range on the outskirts of ROSTOV, where they fired five rounds with an unidentified small bore weapon with no preliminary rifle instruction. In addition to this a one-hour lecture on first aid and a one-hour lecture on basic chemical warfare were given. [redacted]

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[redacted]. All draftees were accepted regardless of the outcome of the tests.

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[redacted] students who attended trade schools were required to work for two years in a factory before entering the army. In the event the student was of draft age when he graduated, he was permitted to work for one year in a factory. When the next draft call arrived the Voenkomat had the priority to induct the man even though he had worked only one year.

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In the event a graduate did not reach draft age in the two years, he completed the two-year period and was drafted at the following mobilization.

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j. The route taken from ROSTOV to the basic training station in ZHITOMIR (5019N-2840E) was ROSTOV-BATAYSK (4710N-3944E) - ROSTOV-POLTAVA (4935N-3430E) - FASTOV (5004N-2957E) - KIEV-ZHITOMIR. From basic training to assignment in Austria, via ZHITOMIR-LVOV-CHOP (4825N-2211E) - BUDAPEST-BRUCK (4802N-1647E) - VIENNA-KORNEUBURG (4821N-1620E).

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k. [redacted] in [redacted] UNCODED railroad car. There were no toilet facilities, and men relieved themselves at official stops and at stations. The sleeping facilities consisted of an unknown number of double-decker bunks made of wooden planks. There were no benches or other facilities.

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l. There was a draftee assembly area for the ROSTOV region at BATAYSK, about 10 km. south of ROSTOV. There was a large replacement center at BRUCK, Austria. [redacted]

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m. Ten men [redacted] remained at ZHITOMIR following basic training. The remainder went to Austria. At LVOV, more Soviet soldiers were loaded on the train [redacted]

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b. The 1930 class was the last to be demobilized. [redacted] in Oct. '52 [redacted] this class was preparing to return to the USSR.

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q. The 1930 class departed from Austria in Oct. - Nov. '53.

r. All the members of the 1930 class [redacted] were demobilized. [redacted] all members of the 1930 class in the 23d AAA Div were returned to the USSR for demobilization.

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s. Warehouse personnel responsible for accounts were often held back until their accounts were cleared, which usually required one month. Then they were demobilized. [redacted]

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t. [redacted] all EM and officers automatically became reservists upon demobilization, and remained so indefinitely. [redacted] these men were assigned to reserve units, but [redacted] were merely registered at their respective Voenkomats.

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2. [redacted] the Special Section of Counterintelligence, MVD, 23d AAA Div, consisted of seven officers and 14 EM. [redacted]

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3. No men [redacted] were returned to the USSR prior to completion of their term of service for any reason. However, [redacted] other soldiers [redacted] returned to the USSR prior to completing their term of service. These returns [redacted]

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[redacted] included:

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a. A recruit who was court-martialed for striking an NCO and sent to a military disciplinary center at KUYBYSHEV (5527N-7820E). Before being sent to the USSR, the recruit spent a few days in the hospital for treatment of stomach ulcers.

b. A sergeant from an u/i Tk. unit in Hungary who had lost a leg in a tank accident. (Apparently the hospital also serviced Soviet units in Hungary, [redacted])

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c. A private from an unidentified unit in Hungary who lost a leg when drunk and was hit by a street car.

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4. A soldier from the 64th AAA Regt, KORNEUBURG, 23d AAA Div. This EM spent one day in the hospital for mental observation and was sent to the USSR the following day.

the EM was being returned for political unreliability.

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Upon arriving in ZHITOMIR for basic training, four men were returned to civilian life when they failed to pass a chest x-ray examination.

the worst psychiatric cases were returned to the USSR.

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4. If an officer or an EM lost a limb, had an incurable disease, or was a severe psychiatric case, he was returned to the USSR. light or moderate tuberculosis cases were sent to a sanatorium at ST POELTON (4812N-1538E).

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5. The mere statement that "MALENKOV is a fool" was sufficient cause to be returned to the USSR for political unreliability. Any criticism of important government figures was treated in the same manner.

6. Soldiers were returned to the USSR for committing the following offenses: robbery, rape, murder, arson, fraternization, and serious military crimes.

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7. There were no transfers for schools or special assignments.

8. Soldiers were returned to the USSR for 10-day furloughs in the event of a death in the family. In rare cases soldiers were returned to the USSR if a mother became seriously ill and the soldier was the sole survivor.

9. See subpar. A 3, above, for specific examples of men in other units who were returned to the USSR prior to completing the required term of service.

10. hospitalized soldiers were returned to the USSR individually.

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11. When EM were returned to the USSR before completion of the normal tour of service, replacements did not arrive until the normal demobilization period in the fall.

During demobilization in 1953.

men had to perform all guard and necessary duties for about 20 days, at which time new arrivals were assigned to the section.

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12.

the replacement center at BRUCK serviced Soviet units in Austria.

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[REDACTED] 25X1

E. RECALL OF RESERVE OFFICERS TO ACTIVE DUTY

[REDACTED] 25X1

2. The reserve officers' corps obtained members from those officers who had been returned to civilian life from active duty. the following men [REDACTED] were officers and were processed from active duty to the reserve. All were patients at the military hospital in STAMMERSDORF. 25X1

a. Senior lieutenant: [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] unit in Hungary. 25X1

b. Senior lieutenant: [REDACTED] 25X1

c. Captain: [REDACTED] 25X1

The overwhelming majority of the reserve officers' corps was made up of WW II veterans who returned to civilian life in 1945. [REDACTED] 25X1

G. LABOR SERVICES

1. The only labor service personnel [REDACTED] were those recruited from prisoner personnel. 25X1

[REDACTED] who had spent their time working on roads, canals, construction projects, etc. [REDACTED] 25X1

2. Graduates of factory work schools were subject to draft and had to serve. See subpar. A 1 g, above. [REDACTED] 25X1

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D. UTILIZATION OF WOMEN IN THE SOVIET ARMY

1. [redacted] female military personnel stationed in the 23d AAA Div. and in the military hospital in STAMMERSDORF.

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2. These women were members of the Soviet Army.

3. There were about 30 female privates and privates first class assigned to the military hospital in STAMMERSDORF. They served as nurses. There was also a Soviet female feldsher, a senior lieutenant, who was responsible for the operating room and served as operating room assistant.

In the 23d AAA Div, female military personnel were assigned in each regimental headquarters, in the PXs, division headquarters officers' mess, and the Special Section of Counterintelligence.

4. In the hospital the women served as nurses, except for the senior lieutenant who was a feldsher. In the 23d AAA Div. the women served as waitresses, typists, cooks, and PX salesgirls. All were privates or privates first class. There were two female officers [redacted] Jr. Lt. Antonina MAKAROVA.

[redacted] and Jr Lt Anna MILYUTSKOVA, [redacted]

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5. Female military personnel did not participate in military training, but they did have political training.

6. Soviet EW serving as waitresses in Div. Hq. Officers' Mess, 23d AAA Div, received 1300 Austrian schillings monthly and had an unknown number of rubles deposited in their accounts in a USSR bank. Nurses received 600 - 800 schillings per month plus a similar deposit of rubles. [redacted]

[redacted] the large pay received by the women was a source of great complaint by the male privates, who received only 40 schillings per month.

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7. All the women volunteered for military duty.

8. The term of service for women was three years.

E. MILITARY DISTRICTS

[redacted] the Moscow, Carpathian, and Northern Caucasus Military Districts in the USSR. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Northern Caucasus Military District Hq. was in a five-story cement building on Buddenovskiy Prospect in ROSTOV. [redacted]

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F. MILITARY EDUCATION IN CIVILIAN SCHOOLS

1. [redacted] compulsory military training was conducted on college level. [redacted] 25X1
2. [redacted] in the Railroad Trade School No. 2, [redacted] the students were given mainly physical training. On one occasion they practiced throwing dummy grenades. This training was given in the evening. 25X1
3. DOSAAF organizations were in secondary schools, [redacted] 25X1
4. [redacted] only graduates of medical colleges received commissions upon completion of schooling. All other college graduates attended OCS to become officers. 25X1

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